TIGATORS.

AND MISINFORMATION.

The statement discusses the preliminary steps taken for the canal improvement work, beginning

with the agitation of the subject in the Constitu

tional Convention of 1894, and calls attention to the

estimates given to the convention, showing that of the State Engineer to have been \$11,573,000, and

that he told the convention in this report that he

had no data to work on, and his estimate should

be treated only as a rough approximation.

Mr. Adams also quotes the language of part of the report of Edward Hannan, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, prepared by ex-State Engineer Schenck for the convention, showing that the latter's estimate of \$0.456,000 was not intended to gover the rebuilding of some of the result.

ter's estimate of \$9,456,600 was not intended to cover the rebuilding of any of the walls, as it was believed that the deepening could be done "so as not to trip or disturb the existing walls."

The Commission says that the \$9,000,000 finally appropriated was fixed after consultation with the State Engineer, but the latter refutes this state.

State Engineer, but the latter refutes this state-

Oct. 9.-State Engineer Adams has pre-

Queens County, is now represented by a Demo crat. Theodore Koehler, but the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, a resident of this county, for Governor, by the Republican party, will doubtless largely increase the Republican vote of the district.

CONDITIONS IN KINGS.

There are seven Senate districts in Kings County, four of which are now represented by Democrats-Gallagher, Coffey, McNulty and Mc-Carren. It is, of course, believed by Senator Murphy that he can retain all of these districts, but he must be aware that McNulty had only the slim plurality of 380 votes in 1895. Senator Murphy hopes to win the IXth District, now represented by Senator Wieman, Republican, who had a plurality of only 731 votes in 1895. Yet it must be remembered that Linton, Independent Republican, drew away 1,636 votes from Mr. Wieman, and, therefore, the Republican hold on the district is much stronger than at first appears. The other two Senate districts, now represented by George W. Brush and Albert Wray, Republicans, gave such large Republican pluralities in 1895 that it will be a difficult task for Senator Murphy to win them Brush had a plurality of 3,252, and Wray had

FIGHTING CHANCES IN NEW-YORK.

The county of New-York has twelve Senators. In 1895 there were elected nine Democrats and three Republicans-Pavey, Page and Ford. It may as well be admitted that this was a rather larger Republican representation than had been counted on by the Republican members of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, who framed the Senate apportionment article of the new Constitution. They believed that only the XVth, Senator Pavey's, district, would elect a Republican. One Senate district granted to the Democrats was carried by a Republican, Mr. Page, in consequence of two Democrats running. The total Democratic vote for these two candidates was 12,291, whereas Mr. Page received only 8,107, and his plurality over one of the Democrats was only 21 votes. This district, naturally. Senator Murphy hopes to carry. But the other two Republican districts are less promising for him. Pavey had 3,835 plurality, and Ford had

CLOSE CONTEST IN WESTCHESTER.

It is in the interior of the State, north of the Harlem River, that Senator Murphy is espe-

NIAGARA

CATTARAUGUS

The name of COLGATE & CO.

on Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Tollet Waters and Dental Powder corresponds to the

STERLING MARK ON SILVER. sented to Governor Black a statement concerning the features of the report of the Canai Investigat-ing Commission which seem to reflect on his department. He says the report is "cruelly unjust, unfair and unwarranted under the circumstances."

semblyman Charles T. Willis, of Schuyler County, is the Republican candidate, and the Democratic candidate, J. Franklin Barnes, also lives in this county. The Republican plurality in 1895 in this district was 2,256.

There are two Senate districts in Monroe County. The westernmost of them, the XLIVth, now represented by Senator Harrison, Republican, the Democrats hope to capture. The Republican plurality in this district was 2,362 in 1895. semblyman Charles T. Willis, of Schuyler Coun-

ELLSWORTH'S DISTRICT.

The XLVth District, now represented by Senator Ellsworth and comprising the counties of Genesce, Niagara and Orleans, is normally one of the strongest Republican districts in the State. In 1895 Mr. Ellsworth had a plurality of 4.585. The Democrats have nominated William B. Dye, of Albion, Orleans County, and are making a vigorous campaign against Mr. Ellsworth, hoping to defeat him because of his

worth, hoping to defeat him because of his Press Gag bill.

There are three Senate districts in Eric County, but two of them had such large Republican majorities in 1895 that the Democrats have no thought of winning there. They are therefore concentrating their efforts on the XLVIIIth District, now represented by Senator Siebert, Republican, who has been renominated. Mr. Siebert's plurality in 1895 was 2,101.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

A paragraph in this column on Saturday asking about the personal taxes of Richard Croker and other prominent Democrats was by mistake at-tributed to "The Albany Argus," when it should have been credited to "The Albany Express." "The Argus" does not ask disaggreeable questions about

John T. McDonough, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is popular in his own home. 'The Albany Times-Union' says that the Republicans could not have made a stronger selectio .. "Both by aptitude and training he is espe-

STATE ENGINEER'S DEFENCE. In response to many inquiries Tif-ADAMS REPLIES TO THE CANAL INVESfany & Co. announce that they are still offering their current copyrighted HE ASSERTS THAT THE CHARGES OF THE COMpatterns of sterling silver forks and MISSION ARE BASED ON MISSTATEMENTS

spoons at the uniform price of

Cuts with exact weights sent upon

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Tiffany & Co.

State Engineer, but the latter refutes this statement and asserts that he was never consulted either as to the amount of the appropriation or the terms of the law charging him with such enormous responsibilities.

The statement recites the steps taken for the organization of the Engineering Department for the work in hand. The surveys were started within forty-eight hours after the funds were available, and the entire 454 miles put under survey immediately, in the expectation of finishing all of the field work during the following spring of 1897. It

\$1.00 per Ounce.

UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK.

CLINTON FRANKLIN ST. LAWRENCE 32 ESSEX JEFFERSON' 31 HAMILTON LEWIS WARREN DSWEGO DNEIDA 37 FULTON ONOHDAGA HONTGOMERY 36 MADISON OTSEGO CORTLAND CHENANGO DELAWARE GREENE TIDGA ! ULSTER DRANGE 23 ISLAND S. 10.11.12.13.14. 15.16.17.18.19.20.21 ... SUPI 3.4.5.6.7.8.9. QUEENS

MAP SHOWING SENATE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Tinted areas indicate districts attacked by Democrats.

WYOMING LIVING.

ALLEGANY

cially busy. The XXIId Senate District, that embracing the Annexed District of New-York City and Westchester County, and now repre-City and Westchester County, and now represented by James Irving Burns, is a doubtful one. Mr. Burns had only 1,590 plurality. The Democrats have been relying on the defeat of Senator Burns for renomination for Senator to give them the district, but his nomination for Congress sweeps away their expected advantage. Added to this is the fact that George H. Mairs, the Republican candidate for Senator, is a popular man. But undoubtedly the Democrats will make a strong effort to defeat

The XXIIId District, Orange and Rockland countles, is the next district assailed by Senator Murphy. Senator Lexow, Republican, had 3,566 plurality in 1895. Assemblyman Goodsell, who has received the Republican nomination for Senator, has won the favor of his constituents in Orange County, and ought to poll a large vote. The Democrats have nominated a Rough Rider, one of Colonel Roosevelt's command, as Mr. Goodsell's opponent.

Senator Murphy intends to make a strong effort to capture the Columbia-Dutchess-Putnam District, although it gave 3,042 plurality for Senator Daley, Republican, in 1895. James H. Russell, a farmer of Beekman, Dutchess County, has received the mocratic nomination, while Henry S. Ambler, of Chatham, Columbia County, another farmer, has the Republican nomination.

A BAD DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Senator Murphy has also attacked the XXVth District, composed of the counties of Greene and Ulster. This is debatable ground, as Charles Davis, Republican, had only 1,338 plurality in 1895. The Republicans have made an excellent nomination in the person of John N. Cordts, of Kingston, and the Democrats a discreditable one in Jacob Rice, of Rondout, who is about the weakest candidate they could have selected.

Next come quite a bunch of Senate districts which Senator Murphy hopes to carry. One of them is the XXVIIth District, composed of the them is the XXVIIth District, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Schoharie, Fulton and Hamilton, and now represented by Hobart Krum, who had 2,527 majority in 1895. The nomination of John K. Stewart, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, for Congress by the Republican party, he being a very popular man, greatly strengthens Senator Krum's chance of a re-election.

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER.

This Albany Senate district, the XXIXth, promises to be the scene of a desperate struggle. Formerly it was a "sure" Democratic district. Myer Nussbaum, Republican, won it in 1895 by a plurality of only 462 votes. The Democrats have nominated Curtis N. Douglass, a wealthy man, and hope to carry the district. Mr. Nussbaum is a man of high character, and he amply satisfied his constituents. There is, therefore, good reason to think that he will be re-elected.

As might be expected, Senator Murphy will make the strongest kind of an effort to elect the Democratic candidate for Senator in his home district, the XXXth, which is coterminated to the contempt of the coterminate of the contempt of the coterminate of the cot home district, the XXXth, which is coterminous with Rensselaer County. Senator Tibbits, Republican, in 1895 had 1,286 plurality. The Republican candidate this year is William H. Draper, of Lansingburg. The Democrats have nominated a farmer in the southern part of the county, and are seeking to get the rural vote for him, confident of rolling up a large Democratic vote in Troy under any circumstances.

GUNNING FOR COGGESHALL.

the Hudson River than he gets into "rockribbed" Republican districts, which he will put forth no effort to carry. A "still hunt" is being made, nevertheless, by the Democratic managers to defeat Senator Coggeshall in the XXXIVth District, which embraces Oneida

County.

There was a rather warm contest among prominent Republicans over the nomination for prominent Republicans over the Nith District, and the prominent Republicans over the nomination for State Senator in the XIAth District, and the Democrats hope that ill-feeling may have been engendered which they can profit by and win the district. The district includes the counties the district. The district includes the counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Tompkins. Ex-As-

WAYNE.

STEUBEN SCHUYLER

ONTARIO

"The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" declares that Colonel Roosevelt's "frankness will help, not hinder, his campaign. He can better afford to lose the votes of a few Mugwumps than those of the great mass of live American citizens."

The Democrats are talking of putting up a Genesee County man to oppose Senator Elisworth to Senator Elisworth was most pronounced, may be offset by a home candidate. "The Buffale Even-ing News' reports that Joseph F. Hall is likely to be selected. of one thousand in that county, where oppose

"The Ballston Daily Journal" says:

George H. West, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, is winning friends every day, and it will be a great surprise if he does not lead his ticket in this county, and that means a majority way up in the thousands.

The situation in Albany County from an inde Albany Press-Knickerbocker":

Albany Press-Knickerbocker":

It seems to be a fact that the Democracy of Albany County is not as thoroughly and harmoniously organized this fall as it has been in former years. It is also a fact that prior to the fall campaign of 1835, at which the Republican county ticket was victorious for the first time in years in this county, the organization of that party was in a badly demoralized and disheartened condition. Upon the other hand, the Democrats were strong and confident of victory. They had lots of money and spent it lavishly. This fall the tables seem to be reversed. The Barnes men are confident of success. They seem to be well organized and to have lots of money, hesides a candidate for Governor at the head of their ticket whom they claim is invincible.

"The Syracuse Standard" says: "How do the De nocrats propose to raise the nearly \$5,00,000 which they are pledged to cut off from the State by repealing the Raines law? The farmers of the State would like to know."

Chairman James K. Jones for being so unkind as to remind the Gold Democrats that "the party again will declare for free silver coinage, and the New-York Democracy will support the platform and ticket."

"The Watertown Times" says: The Wateriown times says:

The Onondaga Republicans have renominated Senator itorace White. And all the other counties in the State say thank you. He is an able, independent and clean legislator, such as we have already nominated in this district. A Senate composed of these kind of men and with Roosevelt for Governor will make the best two years of government this State has ever seen.

Speaking of the attempt to persuade sound-noney Democrats that Van Wyck does not stand for the Chicago platform, "The Rochester Post-Ex-

van Wyck supported Bryan and the Democratic National platform in 1896. That is to say, he gave his vote to fasten the monstrous heresy of 16 to 1 upon the country, he gave his vote in favor of the execrable policy of mob rule and an intimidated Supreme Court of the United States. In view of this salient fact how preposterous it is to argue that Gold Democrats can "consistently and earnestly" rally around Van Wyck and regard him as an adherent to "the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Statendam, from Rotterdam and Bou-logne, were Leon Allen Bergholz, United States Consul at Erzeroum, Turkey, R. H. Lynde, T. D. Millistead, W. J. Morse, W. H. Vander Toorn, agert of the Holland-America Line, A. C. Wagstaff and J. L. Wilson.

the steamer Mesaba from London were T. P. Abeel, Anson Baldwin, J Spencer Churchill, Coonial Secretary of the Bahamas; Vincent Hockmeyer, S. D. Leech, R. J. Mount, R. Hinton Perry, Evan Powell, Otes Sewall, J. D. Shafer, Halton Turner and J. T. de Vignier.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer La Champagne, from Havre, were Thomas A. Clayton, C. K. Dedge, F. W. Grant, N. W. Hanson, E. K. Stewart and Guy

STEAMER BELGENLAND PUTS BACK.

Southampton, Oct. 8.-The steamer Belgenland, which sailed yesterday for New-York and later was reported at anchor in Totland Bay with the loss of a plade of her propeller, returned to port to-day. Three blades of her propeller are gone.

was expected that all the estimates would be ready during the summer of 1897, so that a large part of the work could be contracted for and started during the winter of 1897.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW CRITICISED.

emplishment because of the severe weather and the lack of experience of some of the men. Con-

the lack of experience of some of the men. Concerning this feature, the statement says:

As the law prevented the selection of engineers of known skill and ability, and confined the appointments to the competitive Civil Service lists, there was no alternative but to proceed and do the work that could be done under the circumstances. Parring the one feature of experience, and that does not apply to all men, they were unquestionably equal in personnel to any corps of equal size ever organized, and in this the Commission agrees. That there would be some weak spots in such a force was reamonable to expect, and that they would leave their impression on the work was equally to be expected. The law prescribes that such cases can only be curred by the substitution of equally untried and unknown men and bars the appointment of men of known attainments.

The preliminary work consumed considerably more time than was expected, by reason of inexperience in certain cares and because of exceptionally severe weather and of hitherto unseen difficulties which were encountered and had to be met as they arose. The Commissioners say that the surveys failed of their purpose because they were not pursued far enough. We also appreciated that more time could have been spent on them to good advantage but, as our expenditures were exceeding our estimates and had already reached a goodly figure without any actual work having been done, the various canal organizations, beatmen and shippers, the Controller and the newspaper press generally were criticising not only our expenditures, but our failure to actually start some of the construction work. All manner of charges of delays, extravagance and incompetence were affoat for the reasons stated, and the difficulties under which we labored on this account cannot be everestimated. The force of the arguments used seemed apparent to every one not directly responsible for the work, and in deference to popular prejudice and opinion our forces were finally reduced when they should have been kept at cerning this feature, the statement says:

THE ATTEMPT TO CUT DOWN.

work, so that each step thereafter could be taken total cost ought to be, but he says: The estimates for the completion of the greater

The estimates for the completion of the greater portion of the work were not available until late in the fall of 1896, and detailed estimates of the cost of each and every contract were not available until November, 1801, at which time the information was given to the public in a letter to the so-called Executive Canal Committee, representing the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the principal towns and cities of the State.

This committee was responsible for the preparation of the improvement law and the fixing of the appropriation therefor at \$5.000,000. In that decision the canal officials had no part whatever. The charge has repeatedly been made that the information afforded by the 1855 estimate was purposely suppressed. That is not true. Those estimates, which, by the way, were not complete, indicated that the cost of the work would be in the neighborhood of \$15.000,000.

have been critises by the cost of the work would be in the neighborhood of \$15.00.00.00.

It was believed at the time that a great deal of work was included in these estimates which, though badly needed, could possably be held for future aptropriations. The estimates were, therefore, returned to the division engineers with instructions to eliminate therefrom everything which could in their judgment be so held, or which by any process would reduce the tool estimate to \$2,00.00 or less would reduce the tool estimate to \$2,00.00 or less the Commissioners' statement that the State Engineer directed the cutting out of arbitrary quantities toward this end is not according to the facts. It was expected and requested simply and only that the division, resident and assistant engineers would go over their work again, examine it with great care, consult the State Engineer when necessary and eliminate every unnecessary item or quantity.

DIFFICULTIES OF ESTIMATING.

mates and the manner in which the quantities therein shown have since been increased, the State Engineer says that this has not occurred on all of the contracts, and that nine of the final estimates are for sums substantially the same as or less than the original engineer's estimates. To show why it is difficult to prepare trustworthy estimates on this time spent for engineering, he says:

the appear for engineering.

It can readily be seen that on 434 miles of this incl of work on old, dilapidated canals, with thousands of structures, the physical condition of which mith It can readily be seen that on 43 miles of this kind of work on old, dilapidated canals, with thousands of structures, the physical condition of which could only be determined at great expense; with hundreds of miles of vertical and slope walls, every foot of which would have to be undermined from one to seven feet during the most dangerous scannon of the year when frost, floods and storms were the constant rule, and with this work extending over sections of country in such a manner as to embrace almost every known difficulty in prosecuting work of this kind; with the foot of the wall covered by many feet of frozen earth, besides snow and lee, at the time the surveys were made, thus almost completely preventing an accurate determination of conditions; with part of the work, and that part in some of the most difficult portions, flooded with water that could not be removed, except at an enormous cost, it can, I repeat, readily be seen by any fair-minded man that this work must of necessity embrace a much larger percentage of uncertainties than almost any other kind of public work. It is, in fact, far more difficult to correctly estimate on in advance than a new canal of similar length would be. In the latter case all uncertainties as to the physical condition of walls and structures could be determined in advance.

The great bulk of the cost is in connection with the great bulk of the cost is in connection with the walls and structures. The total excavation are walls and structures.

The great blik of the cost in total excavation that has been done covering about half of the whole work, and heluding the excavation for wells and structures, amounts in round figures to only \$2,600.00. In other words, seven-iniths of the cost is for walls, structures and supervision.

mmission's engineers regarding certain features eisms are believed to be not well founded. After gineer called a conference of all the division, resiient, first assistant and some of the older assistant engineers, and he says that three days were spent considering the whole matter minutely, and that matter of opinion with the Commission's engineers who have had no experience on this particular work, with all the red tape which it implies, and that their judgment is not, therefore, any better than that of our engineers, some of whom have spent their lifetime on these matters connected with the State canals." Referring to the engineers who collectively prepared the specifications

can always do a thing in more ways than one, but it does not follow that the second way is better than the first until the experiment has been tried.

THE SPECIFICATIONS.

Many reasons are cited to show that the State has benefited by the specifications that were adopted. Each criticism is considered in detail and an explanation given. The State Engineer asserts that, while the specifications are based largely on years of precedent in canal matters, they are not out of date, and that the great bulk of the public work in this country is being done on similar speci-fications—that is, a price is fixed for each unit of work and payment is made for the actual amounts of each kind of work done at the specified rates. This, he says, is the most equitable plan for both the State and the contractors, as neither party is obliged to insure against contingencies that cannot he foreseen, but which are met as they occur and paid for at fair stipulated rates.

The statement alleges that the Commission ad-

mits that the work that has been done is better than any similar work heretofore done on the canals, and that the prices are reasonable and as low as could be expected, and says: "Witness the paradox-poor specifications produce good work at

ALLEGED MISSTATEMENTS.

Attention is called to numerous alleged errors in the Commission's report which form the basis of adverse criticisms of the canal officials. these errors is declared to be a deliberate misstatement of the provisions of the Improvement law regarding lock-lengthening. The Commission says regarding lock-lengthening. The Commission says that the law did not contemplate the improvement of the Lockport and Cohoes locks, and charges the State Engineer with the improper expenditure of \$40,591 32 on this account. The law, according to Mr. Adams, was absolutely mandatory concerning the improvement of these and all other locks that were lengthened on the Erie and Oswego canals. The State Engineer further says that this whole matter was carefully discussed by the Canal Board when the Attorney-General, the Controller, the Superintendent of Public Works and himself were present, and that their approval was obtained before this expenditure was made.

Another alleged error is in the report which the Commission published concerning the cost of the classification of eartny materials as rock, in which it was said that the cost of such work on the it was said that the cost of such work on the western division was \$29,277, leaving it to be inferred that about an equal amount had been allowed on both the eastern and middle divisions. The statement attempts to show how unfair this was by stating that this amount should have been given as the total cost of classification on all three divisions and all three canals, and the further statement is made that only one of the figures which make up the total amount in the Commission's table is correct, and that, even though all of them had been correct, there was a mistake \$9,000 in the addition of the column. This to cost of classified materials represents what the Commission terms the proper as well as the im-proper classification. It is not admitted that any of it was improperly classified, and each case where improper classification was alleged is minutely described, and it is charged that the cases have not been fully or fairly stated by the Commission.

An instance of this is found on eastern division Contract No. 4, where the Commission says that no attempt to plough the material was made, and that it was improperly classified as rock because it could be and was excavated with a steam shovel. The facts are asserted to be that the resident engineer testified under cath that he attempted to with eight horses, and was unable to do to, and that no steam shovel was ever used on this or either of the adjoining contracts.

THE QUESTION OF REPAIRS.

The State Engineer believes that there was a too evident desire in the reports to find fault indiscriminately, and in this connection, concerning the charge of the improper expenditure of \$1,500,000, he refers to page No. 145 of the Commission's report,

which says:

While we have criticised the expenditure of a part of the nine-million-dollar fund for work that should have been taken care of by the ordinary and extraordinary repair funds, we would call attention to the fact that the objection is based upon the legality of such expenditure and not upon its propriety. The State gots the full benefit of work which in its nature is repair and not improvements, and practically it makes no difference from what fund it is paid for.

The State Engineer thinks it is evident that the northean press has not read the above-quoted para-

partisan press has not read the above-quoted para-

The State Engineer thinks it is evident that the partisan press has not read the above-quoted paragraph. He continues:

The Attorney-General, who is a member of the Canal Board, and the State officers, who have constantly to deal with these matterer, are quite as able to decide about the legality of these expenditures as were the members of the Commission or their engineers or their counsel, and there can be no question about the work that has been done being a part of and absolutely essential to the completion of the improvement work. The canals cannot be deepened without removing the accumulations of silt, and it is simply silty to assume that it would be propor to leave aqueduets, culverts, waste welrs and other structures in such condition as to jeopardize the integrity of the canals simply because their improvement or rebuilding was not specifically mentioned in the improvement would simply be nutified by fabling to do such work when it is found to be absolutely necessary.

The statement made by the Commission that its objection to these expenditures is not based on their propriety is sufficient indication that they know that the work that has been done was absolutely necessary, and their further statement as to what work that would plan to do complete the improvement further serves to clinch this point. This being the case, why should they not have stated the facts honorably, and what was the real, underlying reason for their making the statement that any money had been improperly expended for work of this kind? Has it served any purpose whatver, except to besimich the reputations of the canal officials and to poison the public minors, but contented themselves with the general statement. It is believed that this statement will show wherein the facts concerning each of this charge is completely met and successfully refuted, barring a few isolated cases, where oversight or incompetency have had the usual result.

Experience shows that absolute perfection is not attainable in work of this magnitude, yet it i graph. He continues:

MORE CRITICISMS ANSWERED. The State Engineer discusses every criticism that

affects his Department, and shows what he con-siders the erroneous views and faulty premises on which they are based. These are over sixty in number. Some of the Commission's criticisms relate to errors that are alleged to have been seen and corrested several months before the Commis ston existed. In many cases that have been criti-cised, it would appear from this statement, the only alternative course would have cost the State more money. The State Engineer insists that the Commission knew all the facts in these cases, and that their failure to tell all instead of part of the truth is unjustifiable. A case in point is the deepening of the channel through the rock cut just went of the Lockport

locks. This cut is three miles long, and is from twenty-five to fifty feet deep. It is not as wide as the rest of the canal, and has always falled at cer-tain seasons of the year to deliver sufficient feed water for the sixty-two-mile level east of Lockeven when all the waste gates at Lockport and Eighteen Mile Creek were tightly closed. This channel is now being deepened to thirteen feet of weter, and the Commission says that this extra depth will cost \$125,000, and that it was planned in the interests of the users of water power at Lockport and on Eighteen Mile Creek.

The State Engineer asserts that the water required for milling purposes had nothing to do with the determination of this grade, and states that it may still develop that the prism through the rock cut has not been made of sufficient area to pass the required amount of feed water to maintain navigation on the sixty-two-mile level below the locks. In proof of this he states that, notwithstanding work is nearly completed, boats were actually stranded on this sixty-two-mile level during the last days occupied by the Commission in the preparation of its report. All the gates at Lockport and Eighteen Mile Creek were closed at the time, and no water was being taken out of any part of that section of the canal. This \$125,000 is said to be e part of the \$1,000,000 which the Commission declares was wastefully or improperly expended.

The State Engineer now has his statement in the

available.

ALDRIDGE HAS A STATEMENT, TOO. Albany, Oct. 9.-George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, prepared a statement im mediately following the publication of the Canal

Wedding Silver

Intending purchasers of Wedding Gifts should bear in mind the fact that the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, is the most important house in this line. Its reputation is due in a large degree to its ability to produce constantly and in great profusion the choicest specimens in Sterling Silver at reasonable prices.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE ANTIQUE OAK WARDROBES, \$8.00.

45 WEST 23rd STREET. holding it is that Superintendent Aldridge has not felt that it would be proper to make it public until Judge Countryman, to whom was referred the Com-

mission's report, and the testimony, should report to the Governor the result of his judicial consid-eration of the matter. I have feit that I was doing myself an injustice," sald Mr. Aldridge, "by withholding my statement, since every criticism of the Commission can be since every criticism of the Commission can be met. I have regretted that there should be necessity for delay in such a matter, for I know my reputation has suffered in consequence. As soon as Judge Countryman makes his report I shall give my side of the case, and I feel sure that when the public has heard both sides the canal question will assume a different phase."

WATCHING THE LODGING-HOUSE VOTE. Superintendent McCullagh, of the Metropolitan Elections District, started his deputies out yesterday to investigate the various lodging-houses, cheap hotels and boarding-houses, in order that he had be to enforce the law, which provides that all voters must live for at least thirty days in the election district in which they vote.

Chief Devery has also started a similar investigation. The purpose is to prevent colonization and fraudulent voting. Superintendent McCullagh, of the Metropolitan

FATHER MATTHEW DAY OBSERVED.

Fully four thousand persons attended the celeation of the birthday of Father Matthew, the temperance lecturer and advocate of total abstin-ence, which was held at the church of the Paulist

ence, which was held at the church of the Padis Fathers, Sixticth-st. and Ninth-ave., last eventus. An interesting address was delivered by Father J. J. Kean, of St. James's Church. A pleasant feature of the celebration of the day was the opening of a new clubhouse founded for the young men of the parish, at No. 117 West Sixty-first-st. The clubhouse cost 125,000, much of the amount having come from non-Catholics.